

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.
With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4373.

號七月七年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1877.

日七廿月五年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPERDOWN, Amoy, Wilson, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGES & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. HAINES & Co., Macao, L. A. DA CRAGA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman—H. HOFFMANN, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—F. D. BARROW, Esq. E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq. W. B. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOBIAS, Esq. BOB. W. KEWICK, Esq. A. MÖLTER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER. Hongkong, .. THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, .. ERWIN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, 2,000,000. RESERVE FUND, 1,110,000.

BANKERS. THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT von PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr. CONRAD MUNRO DONNER, have been admitted Partners in our Firm from the First of January, 1877.

WM PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, April 16, 1877. jy16

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPARD and Mr. M. W. GREIG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr. F. F. ELWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co. China, June 1, 1877. del

NOTICE.

MR. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration. SANDER & Co. Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNES will Conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. GARRIS, Surveyor to Local Office, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping, 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877. 9919

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been Appointed AGENT at this Port for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY. Hongkong, June 6, 1877.

NOTICE.

BY Mutual Consent, the Firm of FREERKS, RODATZ & Co. has been DISSOLVED on This Day.

R. FREERKS. G. C. F. RODATZ. Hongkong, June 30, 1877.

THE Undersigned, Establishing themselves This Day as SHIPCHANDLERS and GENERAL STOREKEEPERS under the Style and Firm of RODATZ & Co., have taken over the Business of the late Firm of FREERKS, RODATZ & Co.

G. C. F. RODATZ. O. KOCH. Hongkong, July 2, 1877. au2

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as SHIPBROKER.

ROBERT DROSS. Hongkong, June 25, 1877. jy21

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from W. H. MOSSOR, Esq., Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Hongkong, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 9th day of July, 1877, at Noon, on Board,—

The American Barkentine "ROSINA,"

Of 406 Tons Register or thereabouts, as she now lies in the Harbour of Hongkong, with Two Suits of Working SAILS, One Suit NEW SAILS, 1,500 superficial feet LUMBER, PROVISIONS, CHAINS, ANCHORS, BOATS, and all her Appurtenances.

The Vessel was Remetalled and Repaired in New York, in December, 1874, and there classed "A1", for Four Years in American Lloyd's. She was again Remetalled and Repaired at Melbourne, in November, 1876, at a Cost of about £1,000 and supplied with the New Suit of Sails referred to at a Cost of over £200, and was then certified by the Surveyor to the Merchant Shipping and Underwriters Association Limited, as being fit to Carry Dry and Perishable Cargo to any part of the World. She Carries 580 tons of Coals or 800 tons Light Cargo of 40 cubic feet, 9,000 piculs of Rice on 14 feet Draft. She is a fast Sailing Vessel, and is in Complete Order for Sea on the shortest notice.

She has Four BOW TIMBER PORTS, two in the Lower Hold 32 x 32 inches, and two in the Tween Decks 40 x 28 inches.

For further Particulars and Inventory, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

The Vessel to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer. Hongkong, June 18, 1877. jy9

SPANISH CONSULATE.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of the Marine Department, Manila, on the 6th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A.M., the Spanish War Vessels "BERENGUELA" and "CIROE" (declared by the Government "useless for further service").

Conditions of Sale, Inventory, Form of Tender, and all other Particulars respecting the above, can be obtained at the Office of this Consulate.

The upset Prices of the Vessels will be for the Frigate "BERENGUELA" ... \$20,526.88

Corvette "CIROE" ... \$ 5,278.27 and no offer will be received which does not exceed these amounts.

A. FARAUDO, Consul for Spain. Hongkong, June 12, 1877. jy12

For Sale.

FOR SALE. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS. Apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, June 29, 1876.

FOR SALE.

POLLINARIS WATER, in Cases of 50 Large Stone Bottles, \$8 per Case. WIELER & Co. Hongkong, July 4, 1877. jy11

For Sale.

AERATED WATERS, IN CORD'S PATENT GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES.

FROM the 1st July, the Price of all kinds of AERATED WATERS will be only FORTY CENTS Per Dozen.

SARSAPARILLA WATER, 75 Cents per Dozen.

ED. CHASTEL, 2, Wyndham Street, opposite the Hongkong Club. Hongkong, June 30, 1877. jy30

FOR SALE.

HENRIOT & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche "Dry." TH. ROBERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche.

JOHN DURAND & Co.'s CLARETS and WHITE WINES.

STARUP & KENTISH'S PORTS and SHERRIES.

MOULSON & Co.'s COGNAC, 1, 2, 3 Stars. BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s COGNAC.

JUSTUS LEMBEKE & Co. Hongkong, April 9, 1877. jy9

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY in THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF. To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Intimations.



SEALED TENDERS will be Received by the Undersigned until Noon on SATURDAY, the 14th Instant, for Building A FIRE ENGINE HOUSE, at H. M. NAVAL YARD.

Plan and Specification may be seen and further information obtained on Application.

JOHN BREMNER, Naval Storekeeper. Hongkong, July 2, 1877. jy14

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, May 1, 1877. sel

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned regret to inform their Customers, that in consequence of the VERY GREAT ADVANCE in the PRICE OF FLOUR, they will be compelled TO RAISE the Price of their First Quality BREAD One Cent per Pound, Commencing from the 1st July, 1877.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co., LIMITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., General Managers.

DORABJEE NOWROJEE. Hongkong, June 21, 1877. jy21

DENTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th of May, Dr. STOUT'S Consulting and Operating ROOMS will be on the Ground Floor of the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

Hongkong, May 28, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has Returned to Hongkong, and will be ready to Receive Patients on MONDAY, June 25th.

Office, No. 7, Arbuthnot Road. Hongkong, June 20, 1877.

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOOCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and Issue Policies by any First-Class Steamers, at current rates, Payable either here, in LONDON, in LIVERPOOL, or at the principal Ports of India and the East.

BIRLEY & Co., Agents. Hongkong, May 21, 1877. 9922

Intimations.

PIANOS, Etc. TUNED AND REPAIRED.

BY A. HAHN, Care of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs CHAN, J. GAUPE & Co.

Hongkong, June 8, 1877. jy8

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-second Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the Office of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of Receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 3, 1877. jy25

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on the 12th to the 25th day of July instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 3, 1877. jy25

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 28th Instant, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON, Manager. Hongkong, July 2, 1877. jy29

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE POST OF SECRETARY will become Vacant on 1st August next. Applications, addressed to the CHAIRMAN, will be Received up to Noon of the 21st July, prox. Salary, \$1,500 per Annum. Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

NOTICE.

MRS. G. B. FALCONER, Widow and Administratrix of the late G. B. FALCONER (sole and only Partner of the Firm of GEORGE FALCONER & Co., Watch Manufacturers, Jewellers, &c., &c., Hongkong), and Mr. MATTHEW FALCONER, Brother of the Deceased, beg respectfully to intimate that they have agreed to CONTINUE the BUSINESS so long carried on by the late Mr. FALCONER.

In making this announcement, they have pleasure in stating that they have made such arrangements that the efficiency and high reputation formerly enjoyed by the Firm, will be maintained in its entirety in all its branches.

The Stock, as hitherto, will consist of EVERY ARTICLE of the BEST QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP, and they hope to be favoured with a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally extended to the late Mr. FALCONER, and in solidifying such confidence on the part of their Customers which was so marked a feature in the Business as formerly conducted.

The Business will be carried on in the old Premises under the same Name and Style as hitherto, viz.,

GEORGE FALCONER & Co. Hongkong, July 2, 1877. au2

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. The Steamship "YESSO,"

Capt. S. AUSTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. Hongkong, July 4, 1877. jy10

FOR YOKOHAMA. The British Steamer "LOTUS,"

Captain McNAM, will leave for the above Port on or about the 14th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 5, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA. The British Steamship "ARATON APOAR,"

Captain A. B. MAC TAVISH, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY Next, the 14th Inst., at 3 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 6, 1877. jy14

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA. The Steamship "VENICE,"

Capt. RHODE, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th Instant, at 3 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, July 6, 1877. jy14

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO. The Steamship "LORNE,"

due immediately from London and Singapore, will receive prompt despatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 6, 1877. jy13

FOR FOOCHOW. The Steamship "MECCA,"

Captain JOHNSON, will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON. Hongkong, July 5, 1877.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TANAI,"

Comdt. DE LA MARCELLE, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUEY, Agent. Hongkong, July 2, 1877.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "PEI HO,"

Comdt. LECOINTRE, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY, Agent. Hongkong, July 2, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Bark "STANFELD,"

having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 29, 1877. jy29

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Schooner "FANOLA,"

LUNT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 28, 1877. jy28

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Barque "FORMOSA,"

P. BYLAND, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 14, 1877. jy14

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "HIGHLANDER,"

HITCHINSON, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, April 29, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA. The British Steamship "ARATON APOAR,"

Captain A. B. MAC TAVISH, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY Next, the 14th Inst., at 3 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 6, 1877.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA. The Steamship "VENICE,"

Capt. RHODE, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th Instant, at 3 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, July 6, 1877.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO. The Steamship "LORNE,"

due immediately from London and Singapore, will receive prompt despatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 6, 1877.

FOR FOOCHOW. The Steamship "MECCA,"

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London,
Also,
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
CATHAY, Captain DUNDAS, will leave
this on SATURDAY, the 14th July, at
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent,
Hongkong, July 2, 1877. j74

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

and
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALICIA" will be de-
parted for San Francisco via Yoko-
hama, on TUESDAY, the 17th July, at
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 16th July. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.
Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.
For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 87, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, July 5, 1877. j77

To Let.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1,
D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupa-
tion of Messrs DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra
Terrace. Possession from the 1st June
next.
The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street.
Possession from the 1st July next.
The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough
Street. Possession from 1st August next.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE Nos. 8 and 9, Seymour Terrace,
House No. 10, Albany Road, lately
occupied by the Rev. H. K. KIDD.
"Bianco Villa," Pok-fo-lum, Furnished.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.
THE Upper Part of No. 62, PRAYA,
either for OFFICES or GODOWN.
Apply to
ROBERT MORE.
Hongkong, July 5, 1877. sul

TO BE LET.

THE Premises No. 39, Queen's Road,
late in the occupation of THE BOENZO
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.
Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collected
from the journals published at the various
ports in those countries.
It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.
Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$12.50.)
Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY
BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than the evening before the
departure of the English Mail Steamer.
Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saidon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHRAN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods in Matsabada, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELBOERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt
of Instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER

AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, October 16, 1869.

Insurances.

NOTICE.
LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM
TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has
This Day been Transferred to THE
MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, Old
Broad Street, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street,
LONDON,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co.
20, Old Broad Street,
LONDON,
1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.

RESERVE FUND, £340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Adver-
tisement THE MARINE INSURANCE
CO. has This Day taken over the
Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL
STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed
Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT in HONG-
KONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

THE Underigned is prepared to Accept
Risks and Issue Policies on behalf of the
MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class
Steamer.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of
London.
Hongkong, February 18, 1877. sul7

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE IN-
SURANCE Co. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to
Issue Policies against LOSS or
DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates.

Every Risk taken by this Company is
participated in by Three of the largest
German Fire Insurance Companies, re-
presenting an aggregate Capital and Surplus
of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS,
equal to FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS,
thus enabling this Company to accept large
Risks.

SANDER & Co.,
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Hongkong, June 25, 1877. se28

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CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON,
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China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Street,
Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

Intimations.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,
HAS on hand the Largest and Best
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assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. Radnorshire
a supply of very handsome Easel Albums of
Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes.
Illuminated Albums for Portraits, Tobacco
Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c.,
and a nice choice of Gift Mountings for
Frames, &c.
Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

From and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of
WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now
assimilated to those of the China Mail.
The unusual success which has attended
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisements.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
cisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
MA OHUN ATIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

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(In English and Chinese.)
WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

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Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI; or, THE RUDIMENTS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.
By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
Crawford & Co.,
Hongkong, July 31, 1875.

Intimations.

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CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-
CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
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POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.
By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
Crawford & Co.,
Hongkong, July 31, 1875.

A THOROUGH CORRESPONDENT
AND ARITHMETICIAN Desires an
ENGAGEMENT.
"Activity," care of this Office.
Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has
been very much extended. The fol-
lowing are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sung Chuen Native Post Office,
Luen Hing Street; Chai Hing Low Hotel,
Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan
Tat Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wai
Kwong; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the
Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen
Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee
Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai
Hing Shop; Sin Cheong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun
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Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kok
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pal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong
Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies;
others will be published, when they are
arranged for. Negotiations are in progress
with the express companies who carry the
official despatches and Peking Gazette, to
circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of
China.

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Hongkong, March 19, 1877. mol9

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the dis-
continuance of Notes & Queries on
China and Japan, has induced the pub-
lishers of this journal to issue a publication
similar in object and style, but slightly
modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and
Queries on the Far East, is issued at in-
tervals of two months, each number con-
taining about 60 octavo pages, occasionally
illustrated with lithographs, photographs,
woodcuts, &c., should the papers published
demand, and the circulation justify, such
extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage
paid, per annum, payable by non-residents
in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original
and selected upon the Arts and Sciences,
Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History,
Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs,
Natural History, Religion, &c., &c.,
of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the
Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East"
generally. A more detailed list of subjects
upon which contributions are especially
invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin,
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tuguese, are admissible. Endeavours
are made to present a resume in each
number of the contents of the most recent
works bearing on Chinese matters. Great
attention is also paid to the Review
department.

Notes and Replies are classified to-
gether as "Notes" (head references being
given, when furnished, to previous Notes
or Queries), are also those queries which,
though asking for information, furnish new
or unpublished details concerning the mat-
ter in hand. It is desirable to make the
Queries proper as brief and as much to
the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August,
1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two
essays were sent in to compete for the best
paper on the advantages of Christianity for
the development of a State. All our learn-
ed societies should subscribe to this scholarly
and entertaining Review. It is a sixty
pages, bi-monthly, repository of what schol-
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lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is
alone worth the price of the Review.

Address: China Review, Hongkong.—Northern
Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Frederick's Oriental Record contains the fol-
lowing notice of the China Review:—"This
is the title of a publication, the first number
of which has lately reached us from Hong-
kong, where it has been set on foot as a
some respects a continuation of Notes and
Queries on China and Japan, the extinction
of which useful serial a year or two ago has
been much regretted in Europe as well as
in China. The present publication, judging
by the number now before us, is intended to
occupy a position, as regards China and the
neighbouring countries, somewhat similar
to that which has been filled in India by the
Calcutta Review. The great degree of at-
tention that has been bestowed of late years
upon the investigation of Chinese literature,
antiquities, and social developments, to say
nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the
accumulation of important stores of infor-
mation, rendering some such channel of pub-
licity as is now provided extremely desir-
able; and contributions of much interest
may fairly be looked for from the members
of the foreign consular services, the Chinese
Customs' corps, and the missionary body,
among whom a high degree of Chinese
scholarship is now assiduously cultivated,
and who are severally represented in the first
number of the Review by papers highly
creditable to their respective authors. In a
paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the
Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of
honour is deservedly given, an excellent
summary is presented of the chronological
problems and arguments involved in con-
nexion with this important work. Some
translations from Chinese novels and plays
are marked by both accuracy and freshness
of style; and an account of the career of
the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh
century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowring,
is not only historically valuable, but is also
distinguished by its literary grace. Beside
notices of new books relating to China and
the East, which will be a useful feature of
the Review, if carried out with punctuality
and detail, we are glad to notice that
"Notes" and "Queries" are destined to
find a place in its pages also. It is to be
hoped that

Intimations.

AYWARD TYLER & Co.

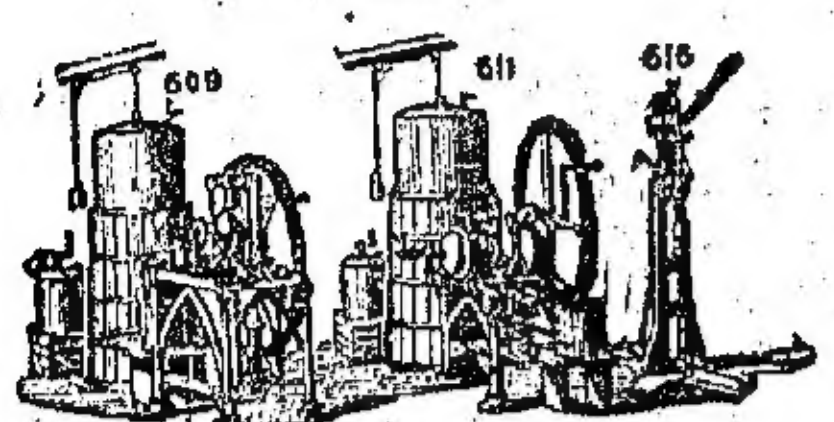
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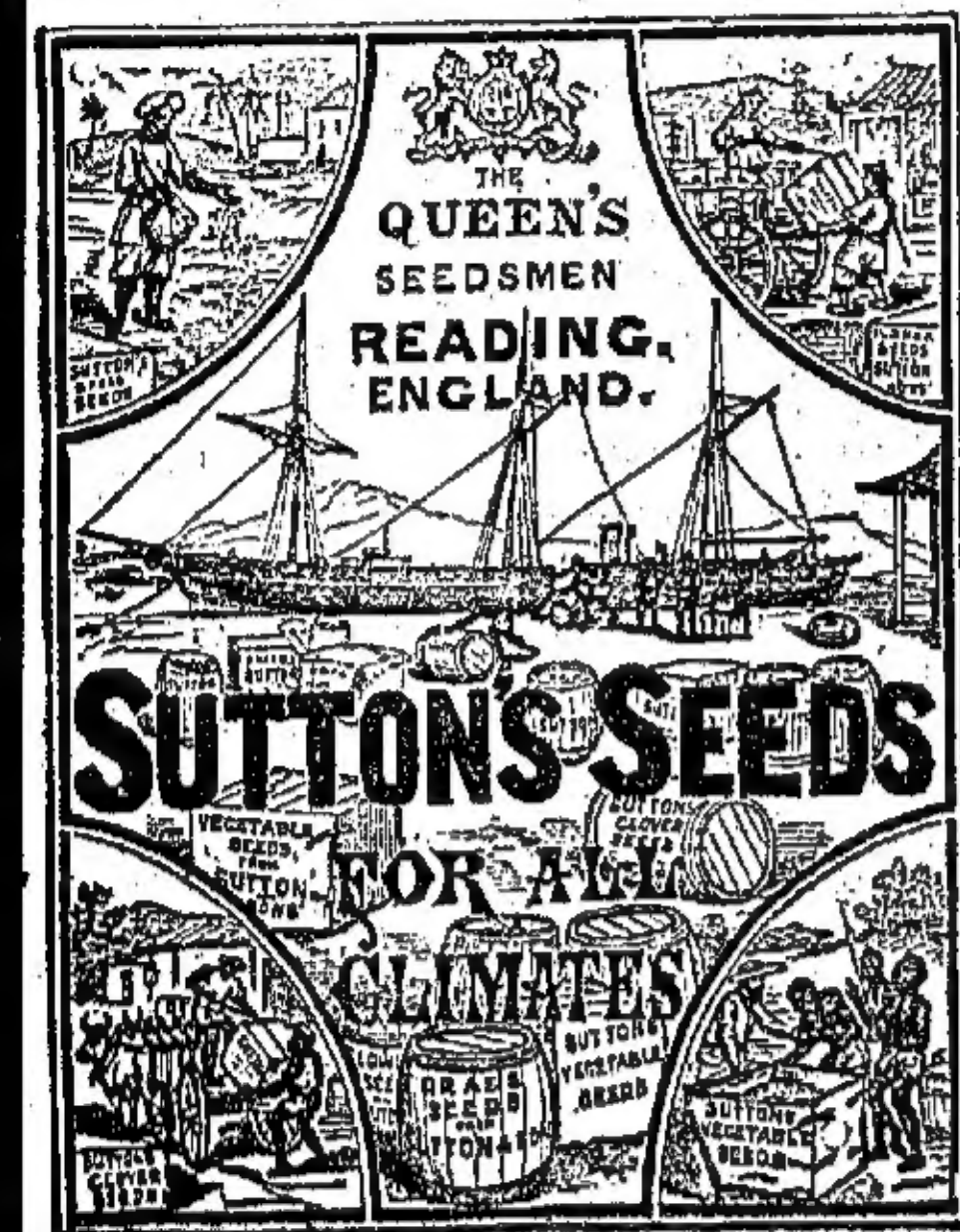
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IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
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system, restores the deranged functions,
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those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
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Diseases in which it is found eminently
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Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,
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come to the knowledge of the Board of
Inland Revenue.
21ap77 1w 26t 20oc77

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colour.

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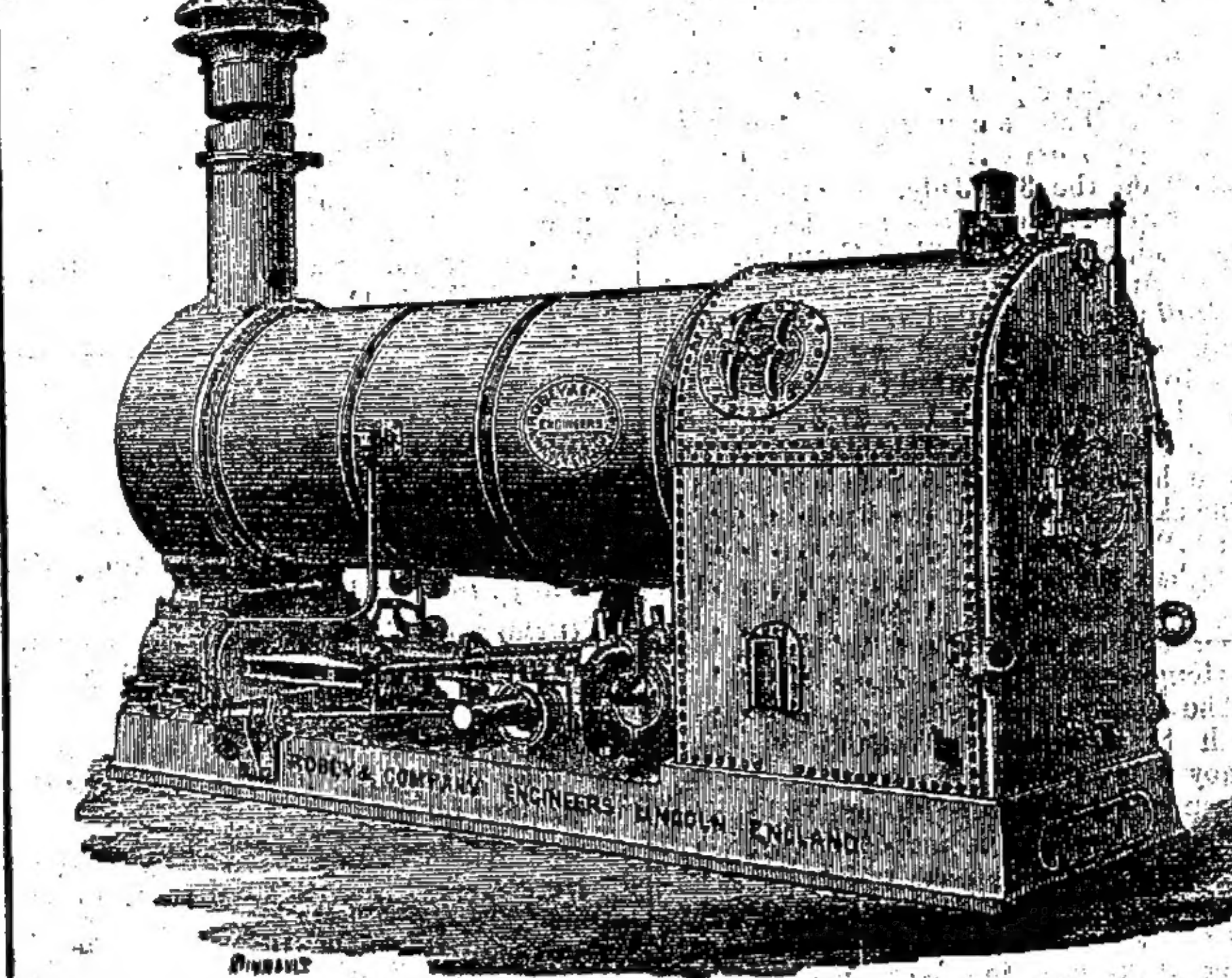
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BEETLES,
and all other insects are destroyed by
KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING
POWDER

which is quite harmless to Domestic
Animals.
Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by THOMAS
KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,
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that the Powder is easily distributed from
them, and will be found a great improve-
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is extraordinary, and no one need be
troubled by these pests. It is perfectly
clean in application.

Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

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A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread
Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
children.

TESTIMONIAL.
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have for your Worm Tablets, which I may
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by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I
dare not be without the remedy.—Yours
respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.
Sole in Bottles, by all Chemists and
Druggists.
Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING,
London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas I am
informed fraudulent imitations of this un-
surpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby
request anyone knowing of the vendor of
the same to communicate with me, and on
conviction of the offender a liberal reward
will be paid.
7ap77 1w 26t 30sep77

CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S
BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that
spurious imitations are imported, Con-
sumers should be careful to see that they
obtain the genuine article with our Brand,
which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.
Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & SONS, 72,
Great Tower Street, London.
MARTELL & Co.
31m77 1w 52t 30m78

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES
MADE WITH THE
Latest and Most Valuable
Improvements.

Adapted to the Standard of all Nations,
Packed ready for Shipping.

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT
World's Fair, London, 1861.
World's Fair, New York, 1863.
World's Fair, Paris, 1867.
World's Fair, Vienna, 1873.
World's Fair, Santiago (Chile), 1875.
World's Fair, Philadelphia, 1876.

FAIRBANKS & Co.
NEW YORK.
FAIRBANKS & Co.
LONDON, ENGL.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.
BOSTON, MASS.
31m77 1w 6m 25sep77

ASTHMA & CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
The most effectual remedy will be
found to be
Datura Tatula,
Prepared in all forms, for smoking and
inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE,
142, New Bond Street, London,
and sold by them, and all Chemists and
Storekeepers throughout the World.

Mr. Andrew Wind,
News Agent, &c.
4188, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail, and China Review.

Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving agent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable. RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVEN- DER WATER. RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE. RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLO- RIDA WATER. RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and GLY-
CERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss
without greasing it, nourishes the roots,
and imparts an agreeable coolness to the
head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCE-
RINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR,
HONEY, ALMOND, LETTUCE, COAL-
TAR, and other SOAPS in bars of cakes.
RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET
POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans,
whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes
the mouth, and sweetens the Breath.
RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for im-
parting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly
natural and permanent shade.

N.B.—All Rimmel's Pre-
parations will bear henceforth
the annexed Trade Mark.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96,
Strand, London.
31et77 1w 52t 26t78

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1866.

DE BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE

(OSONIZOXYGEN)
The New Curative Agent, and only Re-
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver
Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-
fession to be unequalled for its power in re-
storing the vitality of the body, by its supplying
all the essential constituents of the blood and
nervous substance, and for developing all the powers
and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all
known therapeutic agents of the present day for
the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the
Heart, Dizziness, Noise in the Head and Ears,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,
Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-
tion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Busi-
ness, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of
Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Im-
paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,
Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity,
Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and
Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood,
Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system
arising from whatever cause. The action of the
Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand in-
creasing the principle which constitutes nervous
energy, and on the other the most powerful blood-
and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a
most valuable medicine for renovating impaired and
broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves
the functions of assimilation to such a degree,
that where for years an emaciated, anxious,
cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed,
the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and
firmness, and the whole system return to a state
of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts elec-
trically upon the organization; for instance, it
assists nature to generate that human electricity
which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,
nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It
operates on the system without exciting care or
thought upon the individual as to the process.
It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,
and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet
mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human
structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric
animating element of life, which has been waste-
d, and exerts an important influence directly
on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a
nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character,
maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and
muscular system which renders the mind cheer-
ful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming
that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition
which many persons experience in all their
actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are
frequently shown from the first day of its ad-
ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous
power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to
which the patient has long been unaccustomed.
Digestion is improved, long standing indiges-
tion, the bowels become regular; the
wonderfully; the skin clear and healthy; and
the hair acquires strength, showing the im-
portance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the
organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain
degree of activity in the previously debilitated
nervous system; its use enables all debilitated
organs to return to their sound state and perform
their natural functions. Persons suffering from
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symp-
toms which this distressing disease assumes, may
rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by
the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all
Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors
throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English,
French, German, Italian and Dutch Lan-
guages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing
demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has
led to several imitations under somewhat
similar names; purchasers of this medicine
should therefore be careful to observe that
each case bears the English Government
Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phos-
phodyne engraved thereon, and that the
same words are also blown in the bottle.

Agents for—
Hongkong, Messrs WATSON & Co.
Shanghai, " " WATSON, CHEONG & Co.
Export Agents,
NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,
197, Southwark Street,
London, S.E.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. WEINER has resigned the Command of the British Steamer "Wm. Cores-de-Vries," now in this Harbour, and we beg to give notice that the Owners or the AGENTS of the said Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by her Officers or Crew on Board.

FOOK MOW LOONG & Co.,
Agents,
"Wm. Cores-de-Vries."
Hongkong, July 3, 1877. j170

To-day's Advertisements.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Atalanta*, PETERSEN, Master, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Under- signed and stored in their Godowns, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given before 4 p.m. To-day.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 13th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SIMPSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 7, 1877. j173

BRITISH BARK *ENID*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under- signed for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 7, 1877.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Lorne* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored by the Under- signed in their Godowns, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Japan, unless notice to the contrary is given before 10 a.m. on Monday, the 9th instant.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 13th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 7, 1877. j174

FROM YOKOHAMA, HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.

THE S. S. *Elgin* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for counter- signature to the Under- signed, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 7, 1877. j174

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 72.

CHINA SEA.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

Pihquon Harbour Rock.

NOTICE is hereby given that Captain WILLIAMS, of Messrs BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE'S Steamer the "CHEFRO" observed on the 24th May last, a Rock on which a heavy Sea at 2 fms was breaking in mid-channel at the entrance to Pihquon Harbour. The rock, off the South end of Chinquon Island, here from the Rock W. by N.; and Pingloong Rock Point, to the West of Pingloong Island, here N. by E. magnetic. This information has been received from Mr. W. HANDSIDE TAPP, H. B. M.'s Registrar of Shipping.
By order of the Inspector General of Customs,
DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, June 25, 1877. j174

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. O. W. Hansen.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
HANNAH LAW, British ship, Captain R. Greig.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
HIERONIMUS, British brig, Capt. T. A. Koob.—Landstein & Co.
ROSE, British brig, Capt. John J. Gunn.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
BROWN BROTHERS, American ship, Capt. D. S. Goodell.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
MATCHLESS, American ship, Capt. John C. Dawes.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
VINCENT MACDONALD, British 3-m. schooner, Capt. Wm. Wright.—Borneo Co., Limited.
CORNWALL, British barque, Captain Wm. Robertson.—Wiel & Co.
JOHN, Norwegian ship, Capt. P. Hanf.—Malchem & Co.
LEADING WIND, American ship, Captain F. M. Hinkley.—Meyer & Co.
CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, British barque, Captain George Place.—Rosario & Co.
LOUISA, German 3-m. schooner, Captain H. Schlerhau.—E. Schellhaus & Co.
LIZO, Russian ship, Capt. O. F. Moberg.—Order.
MIRIE LOUISE, German barque, Captain D. Davidson.—Wm. Pustai & Co.
MAX, British 3-m. schooner, Captain L. Plumley.—Olyphant & Co.
ANNE S. HALL, American 3-m. schooner, Captain C. H. Nelson.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
END, British bark, Captain Braithwaite.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
E. M. YOUNG, British barque, Captain J. M. Moberg.—Gillman & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "SOMERSET" will be despatched as above, from Singapore on or about the 23rd inst. For Freight, apply to the Under- signed, who are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 7, 1877. j174

FOR SHANGHAI, WLAIVOSTOK AND NICOLAJEFSK.

The German Steamship "ATLANTA," PETERSEN, Master, will have immediate despatch as above, For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIMPSEN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 7, 1877.

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW," No. 6, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

CONTENTS.

Review of a Chinese Manuscript New Testament.
A Legend of the T'ang Dynasty.
Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming, (Continued from page 319).
The Tang Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese Novel.
Ancient Peking.
Notes on Chinese Grammar (Continued from page 283).
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries.—
Inheritance and "Patris Potestas" in China.
Tonic Sol-fa Notation in China.
Chinese Novels.
A Difficult Character.
Chinese Oculocorneal Enamel.
Russian Sinologists.
The Eight Genii.
The Flesh of Hare.
Seeds of Sorghum.
Aniseed Oil and Sandalwood.
Errata.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, July 7, 1877.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 6, Pearl, Brit. steamer, 705, Munk, Saigon June 2, General.—CHINESE.
July 6, B. Caldwell, British barque, 482, Walter Peterson, Saigon June 28, Rice.—ORDRE.
July 7, Star of the North, British ship, 662, Thos. Hawken, Saigon June 25, Rice.—CHIN ONCH WING.
July 7, Pithshire, British steamer, 1243, T. Thomas, Saigon July 2, General.—A. MACQ. HEATON.
July 7, Enid, British barque, 495, John E. Braithwaite, London Feb. 22, General.—ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.
July 7, Wash, British steamer, 265, A. Hunter, Haiphong July 3, General.—LANDSTEIN & Co.
July 7, *Atalanta*, German steamer, 783, Peterson, Hamburg May 12, via ports of call, and Singapore June 30, General.—SIMPSEN & Co.
July 7, *Angustury*, German barque, 418, E. Boyesen, Saigon June 30, Rice.—CARLOWITZ & Co.
July 7, *Glamis Castle*, British steamer, 1638, J. Greig, Saigon July 2, Rice.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
July 7, *Yesso*, British steamer, 560, Ashton, Fookchow July 3, Amoy 4, and Swatow, 6, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
July 7, *Lorne*, British steamer, 1084, McCulloch, London May 13, via ports of call, and Singapore June 30, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
July 7, *Yungching*, from Canton.
July 7, *Elgin*, British steamer, 900, Alex. B. Miller, Nagasaki June 30, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
July 7, *Jas. S. Stone*, American barque, 710, John Weston, Jr., Newcastle (N.S.W.) May 9, Coal.—ORDRE.
July 7, *E. M. Young*, British barque, 345, R. McCulloch, Newcastle (N.S.W.) May 6, Coal.—GILMAN & Co.
July 7, *Esport*, American barque, 638, Waterhouse, Newcastle (N.S.W.) May 9, Coal.—Wm. PUSTAI & Co.

DEPARTURES.

July 7, *Norna*, for Swatow.
7, *Batavia*, for Haiphong.
7, *Hoogly*, for Marcellles, &c.

CLEARED.

Brown Brothers, for Puget Sound.
Pecola, for New York.
Piccola, for Whampoa.
Jacobins, for Newchwang.
Pearl, for Swatow.
Yungching, for Shanghai.
Dauphine, for Labuan.
Hieronimus, for Tientsin.
Beethoven, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Yesso*, from Coast Ports, Mrs. King, Messrs Morrison, Vincent, Laidlaw, Vandervord, and Le Brun, and 80 Chinese.
Per *Elgin*, from Nagasaki, Capt. and Mrs. Cragh, and 2 Natives.
Per *Jas. S. Stone*, from Newcastle (N.S.W.), Miss Weston.
Per *Pithshire*, from Saigon, 24 Chinese.
Per *Wash*, from Hothow, 8 Chinese.
Per *Pearl*, from Saigon, 258 Chinese.
Per *Atalanta*, from Singapore, &c., 57 Chinese.
Per *Glamis Castle*, from Saigon, 20 Chinese.
Per *Lorne*, from Singapore, &c., 108 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Hoogly*, for Saigon, Mr. Foudanet, and 5 Chinese; for Singapore, Mr. John Forrest, and 2 Chinese; for Galle, Mr. Howe; for Marcellles, Bayd. Franchisco Fernandez, Mr. Carvalho, Lieut. Rosa, Mrs. A. Fournier and child.—From Shanghai for Saigon, Messrs Fromal Yuen, R. F. Monnier, and V. E. Chazier; for Marcellles, Mr. and Mrs. Thiesen, Messrs J. L. Ruyter, H. B. Beer, and Th. Evans.—From Yokohama, for Saigon, Messrs Chazier Auguste, Binier, Labin, Robert,

and lo Prato; for Batavia, Dr. Erdinger for Marcellles, Mr. J. Oastler and child, Messrs O. Mongkhat, A. Vernede, and F. Arnoux.
Per *Norna*, for Swatow, 200 Chinese.
Per *Batavia*, for Haiphong, 11 Chinese.
To DAPAH.
Per *Pearl*, for Swatow, 258 Chinese.
Per *Yungching*, for Shanghai, 100 Chinese.
Per *Dauphine*, for Labuan, 1 Chinese.
Per *Beethoven*, for Newchwang, 4 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Pithshire* reports: Moderate winds and squally throughout. On 6th, passed *Thingalla*, bound south. The British steamer *Wash* reports: Fine weather to St. John's Point, hence to port equally with heavy rain. On the 6th July, spoke the S. S. *Yungting*, from Hongkong bound to Haiphong in Hainan Straits. German steamer *China* in Hothow.
The German steamer *Atalanta* reports: Light South-westerly winds and squally weather.

The British steamer *Glamis Castle* reports: Moderate and squally weather throughout.
The British steamer *Lorne* reports: Strong monsoon first 4 days, after passing Guardafui, afterwards moderate and fine weather. From Polo Sapato light variable winds with passing showers.

The British steamer *Elgin* reports: Heavy gale from S.E. in Lat. 28.40 Long. 122.30 on the 3rd July. Spoke the ship *Leicester* on 4th July, from Hongkong bound to Japan, off North End of Formosa. The American 3-masted schooner *Annie S. Hall* reports: Sailed from Hothow June 17th, experienced light wind and calm and foggy weather, until we reached the Island of Pih Ki Shan Lat. 27.35 N., there got a fresh N.E. breeze, which carried us the Lamook Islands, when the wind shifted to the S.W. From Breaker Point to Hongkong had the winds from North round to South and very light. Came through the Lyemoun Pass and anchored in the harbour of Hongkong at 10 p.m. July 5th.

The *Koro* reports from Fookchow to Amoy fresh S.E. winds and cloudy weather; Amoy to Swatow strong S.E. winds increasing a gale towards midnight, with falling barometer and indications of a typhoon. Near Namoa Straits, where anchored till 4 a.m. of the 6th. On arriving at Swatow heavy rain had had bad weather, several ships dragging their anchors. Str. *Douglas* reported bad weather on arriving at 4 p.m. of the 5th, off Oupoh. Steamer *Glenfalloch* arrived on the 5th, having on board several fishermen picked off floating wrecks. Swatow to Hongkong from winds and showers. Steamer in Fookchow, *Y. King*, in Amoy, *Francis I.* in Swatow; *Glenfalloch* and *Chefo*.

The British barque *Enid* reports: In Channel a succession of S.W. gales for 6 days, then had moderate N.E. trades, light winds on the Equator. Had to tack S.E. trades well to the eastward. Off Cape of Good Hope heavy weather, when washed away a portion of bulwarks and store in boat. Fresh S.E. trades to Java Head. Then calms for 6 days, passed Anjer 17th June, 114 days out from Downs. Brisk S. and S.W. winds in China Seas. Heavy N.W. gale off Paracelles and thick rainy weather. Arrived 6th July off Green Island 156 days from London. Vessels spoken:—March 16, the ship *Bates* Family, from Liverpool bound to Calcutta, 8 days out, in Lat. 37.33 N. and Long. 18.37 W.; April 4, the ship *Cumberland*, from Liverpool bound to Bombay, 38 days out, in Lat. 5.1 S. and Long. 92.45 W.; April 6, the barque *Spirit of Dawn*, from London bound to Auckland, 32 days out, in Lat. 6.54 S. and Long. 84.24 W.; April 11, the barque *Inverness*, from London bound to Bombay, 38 days out, in Lat. 13.37 S. and Long. 82.24 W.; April 18, the *Henrich Pohnan*, from Bordeaux bound to Rosaria, 84 days out, in Lat. 11.41 S. and Long. 32.12 W.; April 14, the *Portia*, from London bound to Sydney, 36 days out, in Lat. 18.11 S. and Long. 80.49 W.

CARGO.

Per S. S. *Hoogly* sailed 7th July, 1877:—For Continent, 80 bales Silk, 463 bales Cocoon, 64 bales Wash Silk, 7 cases Silks, 51 chests, 350 half chests, and 601 boxes Tea, and 415 pgs. Sundries; For London, 104 bales Silk, 9 bales Wash Silk, 25 cases Bratons, 29 cases Silks, 80 cases Essential Oil, 1 case Treasure (\$29,800), 453 chests, 4,300 half chests, and 9,251 boxes Tea, and 184 pgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:

For SHANGHAI.
Per YUNGCHING, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 8th inst.

For NICOAJEFSK.
Per Barque FRIEDRICH PERTHES, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 9th inst.

For BANGKOK.
Per DANUBE, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 9th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
Per THALES, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 9th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND CALOUTTA.
Per VENICE and ARRATON AP- OAR, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 14th inst.

MAILED BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.
The English Packet Packet CATHAY will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 14th inst.

MAILED BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.
The Contract Packet CATHAY will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 14th inst. with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Koppal Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

MAILED BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.
The United States Mail Packet GAELIC will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 P.M. Registry of Letters closes.
2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes.

MAILED BY THE FRENCH PACKET.
The French Packet Packet ANADYR, will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles, to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, July 10:—

Noon.—Yesso leaves for Coast Ports.

THURSDAY, July 12:—

Transfer Books of H. C. & M. Steam-boat Co. closed from this date till 25th instant, inclusive.

FRIDAY, July 13:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Goods per *Atalanta* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Goods per *Lorne* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, July 14:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Noon.—Tenders for Building a Fire Engine House will be received by the Naval Storekeeper.

3 p.m.—Arratoon Appear leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

3 p.m.—Venice leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

Lotus leaves for Yokohama on or about this date.

MONDAY, July 16:—

Transfer Books of the H. K. & C. Gas Co., Limited, closed from this date to 28th instant, inclusive.

TUESDAY, July 17:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, July 25:—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the H. C. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited, at No. 50 A, Queen's Road.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon. The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SHAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 8.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Services in the German language, by Pastor R. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Notice of optional cargo per *Lorne* to be given before 10 a.m.

Goods per *Glenfalloch* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Auction.

Noon.—Sale of American barkentine *Rosina*, on Board.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FOREIGN PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aromatic Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.00 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1877.

An Abstract of Trade and Customs Revenue Statistics for the Treaty Ports of China from 1864 to 1876, which has just been issued by the Inspector General of Customs, shows that the foreign trade last year amounted in value to Tls. 181,000,000, which was Tls. 9,000,000 greater than in any other year during the period in question, and Tls. 14,000,000 greater than in any other year, with the exception of 1872, when the trade reached Tls. 142,000,000. The revenue shows an increase, being last year Tls. 12,152,921, against Tls. 11,968,109 for the previous year which was the next highest.

If there is more than a grain of truth in the telegrams we publish to-day, then it is quite certain that the Russian cause in Asiatic Turkey is not prospering. Kara Kilissa, where the Russians are said to have been defeated and nearly annihilated, is a town about sixty miles to the south of Kara and only about twenty miles from the Russian borders. The very fact of an engagement having been fought between the opposing forces so near the Russian territory, fully bears out the telegrams from Turkish sources, asserting that the advance of the Cossack

troops on Erzeroum has been turned into a retreat. In Europe, however, the Russian arms appear to be meeting with considerable success. The passage of the Danube has been accomplished in the very teeth of the enemy, because telegrams in the Home papers stated the Turks were expecting the passage of the river to be attempted at Sistova or Nikopolis, and had despatched reinforcements to those places. Some Russian infantry are also stated to have arrived at Timova, a town at the very foot of the Balkan mountains and leading to the Schipka Pass, which we have on one or two occasions lately given as the probable route that would be taken by the Russian army over the Balkans. At Timova, we believe, there are two roads leading over the mountains, one via the Schipka Pass and Kezanlik, and the other via Selimino, the former being the better of the two. It is to be presumed that measures have been taken for the defence of both these routes, for, judging from the telegrams received, the Turkish forces that are said to be retreating from Rustchuk would in all probability arrive too late to undertake the defence of these passes themselves. The Rustchuk and Widdin armies will however, probably attempt the very important operations of cutting the Russian communications between Sistova and the Balkans. The fact that the Russian troops reported as having arrived at Timova are infantry, leaves little doubt that a large Russian force is in the immediate neighbourhood, because small bodies of infantry would hardly be sent very far from the main body, under the circumstances. We append some interesting notes of the campaigns in Asiatic Turkey in 1828 and 1853:—

Campaign of 1828-29.

By the 26th May, 1828, the main Russian army was concentrated at Karakalisse under Paskevitch.

On the 14th June the Russians crossed the frontier.

On the 19th June the Turks attacked the Russians near Kara, and were beaten.

On the 23rd Kara surrendered.

On the 24th July Akhaltskai (about 50 miles to the north-east of Kara and now in Russian territory) was taken by assault.

On the 5th August the Russians repulsed an attack made by the Turks near Akhaltskai.

On the 10th the town of Akhaltskai (about 70 miles to the north of Kara and now in Russian territory) was captured, and on the 18th the garrison of the fort capitulated; soon afterwards Atashur near Borjum and Ardahan surrendered to the Russians, who thus became possessed of all the country east of the Soghanli.

In the north Poti was taken in July after a siege of seven days, and early in September Gurulie was occupied.

In the south the Russians advanced from Erivan and seized Bayazid on the 6th September; the Turks attacked with a superior force, but failed to relieve the town.

On the 16th February, 1829, the campaign recommenced by the Turks endeavouring to regain possession of Akhaltskai and Kara.

The Russians routed the Turks at Tchaborie towards the end of May, and then advanced across the Soghanli range.

On the 11th and 12th July the Russian cavalry engaged the Turks at the Milli Duz Pass, while the main body crossed by Zevina on the 19th, and seized Zaghinn on the 18th.

On the 23rd the Turks were defeated at Milli Duz, Hassan Kaleh was deserted by its garrison, and on the 27th July the campaign was practically closed by the occupation of Erzeroum.

Campaign of 1853-54-55.

The main body of the Turkish army—30,000 to 40,000 men—was collected at Kara, the right wing held Bayazid.

A Russian corps d'armee posted at Bayandir, a village five miles south of Alexandropol, on the Arpatchai, was taken unawares and defeated.

Portfolio.

THE SINGER'S PRIZE.

The tall house lowers grimly,
Deformed by smoke and rain;
And the bleared sunshine dimly
Blinks on the window pane.

Though sore and numb her fingers,
And slowly fades the light,
The girl nor rests her fingers,
But sows from morn till night.

Her bright young face is sunken,
And falls her gentle breath;
Her fair young form is shrunken,
To fit the robes of death.

And I think of the woodland shadows
That she has never seen;
Of the wonder of song in the meadows,
When all the world is green.

But now the close lips quiver,
The nimble hands are slow—
The voice the dreams of ever
Rings in the room below.

The mad young poet is singing,
With only a crust to eat;
But a fountain of light is springing
Up from the narrow street.

And whether he sings in sorrow,
Or whether he sings in glee,
He hopes that the world to-morrow
Will list to his melody.

And I think though his heart were burning
With words no man e'er said,
The world would be turning and turning
If to-morrow he were dead.

Only, both late and early,
The girl, as maidens will,
Dreams when the voice comes clearly
Up to her window sill.

A brave face has she found him,
A manner frank and gay,
And long ago has crowned him
With myrtle wreath or bay.

So whether in gloom or sadness
He sings, he has the prize;
When he brings the light or gladness
To a dying maiden's eyes.

—Blackwood's Magazine.

AN INDIAN GRAVEYARD.

(Friend of India.)

Did the reader ever contemplate a graveyard in India, or in any distant country—a place in which are deposited the mortal remains of fellow-countrymen who have passed away in a foreign clime and under a strange heaven? If it has never been his lot to do so, let us introduce him to one which may serve as a specimen of all. What strange thoughts does the sight of that little sleeping place, as the old Greeks would have called it, awaken in our minds? Dull would be of soul who could pass by it without having his being affected by the keenest feelings. First there comes the thought of desolation, and pity for those who died far from friends, with no one to close their dying eyes, and whose dear ones at home lament them as having gone out of sight, and they know it not. Then may come the thoughts that death is common to all, and that to the dead it can be of little moment where their bones are laid. No care can touch them now. The burning sun can scorch them no more by day, nor the dew of heaven fall upon them by night. They are gone for ever; and who would weep over that which has happened to them? Then may arise feelings of a more complex kind, a sort of envy for those who sleep beneath the lowly tomb, as having escaped from the burden of this unrelenting world, and sleeping peacefully with none to wake them. And as we look at the tomb and read the names engraved on each, we are carried back to the time when those whose bones now rest under the sod were alive and units in the race of life: we live again with them, and conjure up passages in the lives of each. And at last the feeling which prevails is one of strong human sympathy and fellow-feeling for those who have gone to rest. Here is the tomb of one who was Magistrate of the place, and by his side lies another who for years held high office there. Fellow-workers in life, they share now the same repose; while around them are the graves of others who like them have died in the land of strangers. Here, too, is the grave of a ruler who was stricken down by illness some eighteen years ago, and a few simple words record that he died of cholera while passing through this place on his way to the hills.

The strong man who had lived and worked and was on his way to seek health in a cooler place, fell beneath the hand of a deadly foe, who spares neither high nor low, neither the strong man nor the weakling. What must have been the feelings and the doings at his death—the grief of his relations, if any such were with him, or their bitter remorse, if absent; the secret joy of his enemies, and the intrigues of those who hoped for advancement by his death, which had thus happened beyond their expectation; the paragraphs that without doubt were written on his death in every Indian journal; and the panegyrics the reverse composed on the man and his work! All these we know happened, and all these that lowly tomb now suggests. And what are our thoughts awakened by the legend? We reflect that a man who had lived a life of work and effort, amid all the toll to which an Englishman in India is exposed; who had climbed to the topmost rung of the official ladder, was cut off at the age of forty-eight, without warning, at a time when looking forward to enjoy the fruits of his toil. Vain hope! no such reward, no such prize, was in store for him. Yet he did his work and served his country, and let us hope that he is not without his reward. Strange contrast between the brilliancy of his life and his humble resting-place.

All these lived and died, and their places know them no more! yet let us endeavour to go back in thought, and place ourselves among them while they were yet living and working. Ours may any day be the same fate as theirs; and in this one fact lies the chief bond of interest for all humanity—the knowledge and the consciousness that death is common to humanity, and that those who sleep beneath the sod are all in a manner our kindred. This is the strongest bond which forces the living to look with wistful feelings at the cemetery (sleeping place) of the departed. But in the case of the

graveyard of one's countrymen in a foreign land, these feelings are heightened a hundredfold. There the bonds that hold man to man are stronger in proportion as the community is smaller, and the isolation among strangers greater. The feeling of sympathy with the sleeping dead is stronger as we feel more nearly that they were our immediate predecessors, and that we are only treading in their steps. But for these reminders their work would affect us little; but in their presence we are affected by sympathy for the departed; and in the sight of these silent monuments we feel our own littleness brought home to us with power. In the midst of action we deem ourselves all-important; we imagine that we feel all space; and realize not that we are doing nothing more than what numbers of our fellow-countrymen did before and in all probability will do again when we have joined the ranks of those who are going before. In action, our thoughts are all on the present; in a graveyard our view widens, and we feel our kindred with the past and also with the future.

There indeed do we feel the frailty of humanity, and are stimulated by curiosity to pierce the veil, and rob the grave of its secret. There does the last and most beautiful feeling come over us—the sense of the repose of the dead. To those oppressed by the burden of life this is indeed sweet, to feel that when the battle is over there will be rest at last. The weary wanderer, the exhausted soldier, the storm-tossed mariner, ask alike the question,—"Is there rest?" "Yes, brother," that graveyard answers, "there is at last a rest for all"—a sleep that no unwelcome summons, no trumpet sound, no wind and tempest, shall break for evermore; and to those who, not having felt the burden of life, are entirely occupied with its pleasures, the monumental slabs stand forth as a solemn warning to remind them of what is in store for all.

RULES FOR HEALTH.

"A young man's nap" in a horizontal posture is the best preparative for any extraordinary exertion, either of body or mind. —Kitchiner.

These rules for health, according to Kitchiner, are the following: "Keep your head cool and your feet warm; instead of employing medicine for every indisposition, rather fast a day; and while you attend to the body, never neglect the mind."

A book which directs people how to physio themselves ought to be entitled "Every Man his own Physician" because it cannot possibly teach them to discriminate between the resemblant symptoms of different diseases. —Southey.

Ten mental conditions have far more influence on the bodily health than is generally supposed. To be physically well, one must, in general, be happy. The reverse, however, is not always the case; one may be happy and cheerful, and yet be a constant sufferer in body.

These habits of breathing through the mouth while sleeping or waking is very hurtful. It should be overcome. At all times, except when eating, drinking, or speaking, keep the mouth firmly closed, and breathe through the nostrils. The nostrils are the proper breathing apparatus—not the mouth.

In an old Italian collection of stories there is one entitled "The Drawer of Teeth." It tells of a novel mode of proceeding. The tooth-drawer fastens one end of a long wire to the tusk that is to be pulled out, and the other to an anvil. He then passes a red-hot iron before the nose of his patient, who, from the surprise, throws himself suddenly back; and by this jerk the tooth is extracted.

The following are six simple rules of health given by a sensible old author:

1. The quantity of most things is always more hurtful than the quality.
2. Take your meals at regular hours always. The human frame is capable of being changed from sickness to perfect health by a well-regulated system of diet.
3. Avoid everything—however agreeable to the palate—that from experience you find to disagree with you.
4. Abstain from all spirits and dram-drinking.
5. Where pure water does not disagree, value the privilege, and continue it.
6. Take plenty of bodily exercise.

DR. LEGGIE'S PAPER ON CONFUCIANISM.

(China Review.)

Confucianism in relation to Christianity. A paper read before the Missionary Conference in Shanghai on May 11th 1877. By Rev. James Legge, D.D., LL.D., Professor of the Chinese Language and Literature in Oxford University, England, Formerly Missionary of the London Missionary Society, Hongkong, China. Shanghai, Kelly and Walsh, London, Trübner and Co., 1877.

The pamphlet before us is a brief but weighty letter, written by the Rev. Dr. Legge and addressed to the Members of the Missionary Conference lately held at Shanghai. It is a request addressed to him by the "Committee of Arrangements" to favour that Conference with his views on "Confucianism in relation to Christianity."

The following is a brief abstract of Dr. Legge's views as to the religious and moral teaching contained in the Confucian books in relation to Christianity, which we can summarize in the author's own words.

1. As to what the Confucian books contain about God. The *Ti* and *Shang-ti* of the Chinese Classics is God—our God—the true God. All the predicates of *Ti*, excepting as it is now used in the imperial style, are such as we can adopt in speaking of God. The name *Ti* (Heaven) is indeed constantly interchanged with *Ti*, but such a use of "Heaven" is not unexampled in the New Testament. As to the worship of God, the Confucian books do not take us back to a time when the religion of China was a pure monotheism. There has been in China, from time immemorial, along with the worship of God, a corrupt and depraving admixture of the worship of other beings, the worship of ancestors, of the departed great—the heroes and sages, of the powers in nature, and even of the dead. The early Chinese did not see in this anything inconsistent with their ideas of *Shang-ti* and the worship which the sovereign, as the father and high priest of the people, renders to Him. Observe, however, the marked difference which appears in the Confucian books between Him and all other objects of worship. We see from the prayer which an emperor of the Ming Dynasty in 1598 addressed to *Shang-ti* that the Emperor of China worships one God, and many other imaginary spiritual beings, who are under Him and inferior to Him, but who may act as the part of mediators between the worshippers and Him.

II. As to what the Confucian books contain about man. Man being the creature of Heaven or God, the goodness of human nature was assumed by Confucius, rather than distinctly enunciated. Mencius maintains the goodness of human nature, in the same way as Bishop Butler maintains it in his well-known sermons. "I do not say," however, that Mencius' teaching about human nature is complete, and in all respects correct. There is in it the contradiction of the actual man to the ideal, on which neither Confucius nor any Chinese thinker before or after him could throw light. It is for the Missionary to supplement Confucianism in this respect. Confucianism does not teach the immortality of man, but neither does it deny it. In this respect Confucianism is defective, but we cannot say that it is antagonistic to Christianity. As to the doctrine of a future retribution, the classical books have a heaven, but no hell, they teach that retribution works itself out in this life, if not in the person and fortunes of the individual himself, then in those of his descendants. But because Confucianism is so defective on the subject of retribution, it is, in this respect, not more antagonistic to Christianity than the greater portion at least of the Old Testament.

III. As to what the Confucian books contain about the moral duties and social relations of men. The teaching of Confucianism on human duty is wonderful and admirable. It is not perfect indeed. It does not start from love to God, it does not discountenance polygamy, a thing tolerated even in the Old Testament, but on letters, ethics, devotion of soul, and truthfulness, Confucius' utterances are in harmony with both the Law and the Gospel. What could be more excellent than the doctrine of the five virtues, or Mencius' lessons about benevolence and righteousness? When Confucius made the golden rule his own and repeatedly enunciated it, he did the greatest service to his country. Confucius failed to appreciate the sentiment that we ought to return good for evil, but what he did say about it indicated no mean sentiment.

IV. Conclusion. Confucianism in relation to Christianity is in many important points defective rather than antagonistic. Missionaries should endeavour not to exhibit themselves as antagonistic to Confucius and Confucianism. That his system of teaching is not complete, is only in harmony with the Divine will in the communication of truth to mankind. We regard Confucius himself as a man sent of God. Confucianism is not antagonistic to Christianity as Buddhism and Brahmanism are. It is not atheistic like the former, nor pantheistic like the latter. Let no Missionary think any labour too great to make himself familiar with the Confucian books. The more they avoid driving their carriages rudely over the Master's grave, the more likely are they soon to see Jesus enthroned in the hearts of the people. So far Dr. Legge.

The Missionary Conference, before which Dr. Legge's letter was actually read, began in the spirit: they discussed this heterodox paper calmly; the opponents of Dr. Legge's views had little to say, and what they did say was not to the point. But the Missionary Conference ended in the flesh: at the closing meeting the opponents of Dr. Legge's views, having been secretly whipped up to attend in full force, mustered strongly, whereupon, to the shame of the Conference he it said, a vote was passed, without discussion, excluding Dr. Legge's paper from the records of the Conference, and, to the greater shame of the advocates of Dr. Legge's views he it said, not a man was among them to protest against a vote which was uncharitable as to the student of truth, and intolerant as an anathema of truth, which no argument would have sufficed to refute. Truly has Dr. Legge said (p. 2), "the history of ecclesiastical Councils and Conferences in the past is not encouraging."

FU-SANG, OR FAIRY LAND.

(China Review.)

Ueber das Land Fu-Sang.—Nach den alten chinesischen Berichten. Von E. Bretschneider, M.D. [On the country of Fu-Sang. According to the ancient Chinese accounts.]

In South Germany lives or rather in Suebia every old woman loves to tell, and every child believes, for some time at least, the wonderful story of the *Schlaraffen-Land*, that far-off country, whose mountains are formed of delicious pancakes, whose rivers are filled with sugar-water, milk or honey, and whose gigantic trees are ever laden with the choicest apples and grapes and all the sweets of an everlasting Christmas tree, all the good things being constantly ready to drop into the mouth of any one who will but take the trouble to open it.

What the *Schlaraffen-Land* still is to the old women and young children of South Germany, *Fu-Sang* was to the Chinese for many centuries preceding our era, when the first rumours of the marvellous beauties of the Japan Island Sea reached China in an exaggerated form; when that mad-brained Emperor Chi Hwang Ti (B.C. 219) actually fitted out an expedition of young men and maidens to discover the "three isles of the genti" on which was believed to grow the plant or tree of immortality and the sweet wine fountain of jade, a draught from which secures immortality; when Tung Fung So (B.C. 138) in his "Record of the ten islands of the Ocean" told the story of a wonderful country, situated in the midst of the sea, 10,000 miles (8) in circumference, where there is a tree, more than 20,000 feet high, measuring as many feet all round the trunk from which two gigantic branches rise up supporting each other and therefore called *Fu-Sang*, and where the people have but to eat the fruit of this tree to become immortal, able to fly away with bodies changed into gold.

This beautiful Chinese romance, this faint echo perhaps of that old story concerning the Tree of Life in paradise, was first stripped of its bloom of ancient simplicity when the Buddhist monk Hui-Shen arrived in China (499 A.D.) and declared he had actually come from *Fu-Sang*! Nevertheless he had many wonderful things to tell about *Fu-Sang*, that empire 20,000 miles (8) to the east of China, where the King regulates the colour of his robes by the Chinese order, dressing alternately two years in blue, the next two in red, then two years in yellow, two in white, two in black, and so on; where people drive about in carriages drawn by horses, oxen or deer; where the horns of oxen (used as wine cups) are so large that one of them contains 200 pints; where the mulberry and pear trees are laden with fruit all the year through; where there are plenty of grapes; where gold and silver are so common as to be deemed of no value; where there are no taxes to pay, no tariffs to adhere to; where men have to woo their intended wives by sweeping the courtyard in front of their doors morning and evening, day by day, for a whole year; where women can

choose their own husbands; where no mourning is worn for the dead; and finally where Buddhist priests, come thither by way of Central Asia, with their idols and sacred books, are revered by the people! No wonder the story so well told in its thorough contrast to all inherited notions and customs of China was copied therefor in almost every book concerning foreign countries that was published in China. No wonder either that in these books, as for instance the *Record of the Sui Dynasty* (A.D. 580-618), the country of *Fu-Sang* is gradually, with more and more clearness, identified with a part of Japan, and as such lived for centuries after, in the writings of Chinese poets and in the mouth of the people, being principally known as the country where the sun rises and where there are trees of extraordinary height.

Such is the origin and history of the story of the "Schlaraffen-Land" of the Chinese, an old fable that had a grain of truth to spring from, the sunshine of popular superstition and the fruitful ruin of monkish imagination to nurture and ripen the seed into luxurious wildness, but like all old fables, the fable of *Fu-Sang* also had its life, it lived and died, and nothing but its lifeless skeleton remained.

But lo, when the old women and children of China had outgrown any faith they once put in the fable of *Fu-Sang*, a race of so-called Sinologists arose, who took up the old fable in thorough good earnest, publishing it abroad as a true historical account of ancient Persia and Mexico, and borrowing each the other's plumes in order to exhibit themselves before the admiring credulous public of their respective countries in Europe and America as the discoverers of the wonderful fact(?) that America was discovered more than a thousand years before Columbus by a Chinese Buddhist monk!

It is scarcely possible to imagine that any one could be found to seriously believe such a story, but such is nevertheless the mad-brained theory in 1764 A.D. and although Klaproth clearly proved the utter futility of the whole story Neumann and Leland in 1841 A.D. the fable of *Fu-Sang* being a part of America, since which time *Eichthal*, *Paravey*, and *Lobscheid* took it up, spinning it out in their fool-hardy way, till at last Mr. Ch. G. Leland combined all the threads of his predecessors and produced a yarn which one could scarcely tell to a marine, seriously publishing it in the form of a book entitled "Fu-Sang or the discovery of America by Chinese Buddhist Priests in the fifth century. London, Trübner & Co., 1877." This *Fu-Sang* evidence reached its zenith of folly when the Paris Congress of Orientalists was seriously asked to discuss, among other subjects, the discovery of America by the Chinese, and when stories of ancient Chinese idols, said to have been discovered in various parts of America, began to circulate through the public press.

The Rev. J. Goble, in a letter addressed to the *Japan Gazette* of October 16, 1875 (see *China Review* vol. iv., p. 204), confirming what Dr. Bretschneider brought forward more than six years ago, in the pages of the *Missionary Recorder*, to expose the hollowness of all the arguments brought forward by Neumann and Leland, gave the real clue to unravel the whole tangled yarn concerning *Fu-Sang*. He found in ancient Japanese works a story of a gigantic tree called *Fu-Soo* in Japanese and *Fu-Sang* in Chinese. "This tree was said to have had a trunk several feet in diameter, its top reached to heaven and its sheltering branches covered the entire godland (all Japan). When this tree fell, then Fujiyama sprang up at the confluence."

But to Dr. Bretschneider is due, by the pamphlet now before us, the claim of having brought together all the available sources of information concerning the *Fu-Sang* fable. The pamphlet is a reprint from the *Journal of the German Asiatic Society of Japan* (Mittheilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur und Völkerkunde Ost-Asiens, Yokohama, 1876). Dr. Bretschneider here, in his usual sober and painstaking way, supplies many new details concerning *Fu-Sang*, translating with great accuracy from Chinese texts, and as he states and discusses all the arguments hitherto brought forward by those on the other side, by Leland and others, any one desirous to look into the matter will find here all the materials that are required to come to a clear decision concerning this theory of the discovery of America being due to Chinese Buddhists in the fifth century.

There is about as much ground to ascribe the discovery of America to the South Germans as to the Chinese, for the leading ideas of the *Fu-Sang* fable are but those of the Arabian *Schlaraffen* Land.

A NOTABLE VOYAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

Sir,—The discussion now going on in the English press about the outbreak of scurvy in the sailing parties of the late Arctic Expedition has led me to turn up a musty old journal, from which I have copied the record of a well-remembered voyage. It may prove interesting in these days of steam and clipper ships, when so little is seen or known of that once dreaded disease.

The year of 1845 was a stirring one in the River Plate. Buenos was delirious with excitement, was intoxicated, Cuyo, his ally, was besieging Monte Video; Garibaldi, the next day in command of the Italian legion, the next in charge of the Mosquito fleet (so called from the ridiculously small size of the vessels of which it was composed) was earning his first laurels, performing wonderful exploits with apparently inadequate means, and developing those high qualities which have since carried him so far. The combined fleets of England and France, under the gallant Captain Rotherham, of the *Gorgon*, were forcing the passage of the Parana, at Obligado, the brilliant action of which gained him his knighthood and promotion afterwards to a civil government (for which, I think, he was unfit), instead of employment in the Baltic thundering with his guns against the batteries of Cronstadt, for which he was eminently fit. Though I had the pleasure of frequently meeting at my host's table the leading men engaged in these operations my business was not with them. I had more pressing, though hardly less venturesome, work in hand.

Having previously made several voyages to Brazil, the enterprising firm I was then serving in Liverpool sent me in 1845 in charge of a fleet of vessels to seek for a payable deposit of Guano on the coast of Patagonia. I need not weary you with details, let it suffice to say that I searched chiefly in boats, nearly every mile of that dangerous coast down to 50deg. S. lat., near the Straits of Magellan. After many "hair-breadth escapes," and much privation, I found a payable deposit, and pitched my tent on a rocky island near Don's Bay (lat. 48deg. S. As soon as the first arrived

I got the crews landed, as well as a number of men whom I had engaged to work on shore; the ships, with their captains and caretakers on board, being safely moored in the bay at some distance. The following is the record:—

"I had a large number of men living in tents on shore, and as nothing in the way of greenstuff, except a few wild duck leaves, could be had on this wretched coast we lived wholly upon the salt fare usual on board ship, varied occasionally by a few of cornmeal, or other fishy birds, and penguin soup. At the end of three months I was horrified to find that a terrible enemy had appeared in camp, viz., scurvy. One after another the men were attacked—at first slightly, but by degrees more severely, till it spread so much as to cause me great anxiety, having no remedy at hand. After some weeks I died. I then saw that no time was to be lost, so I resolved to take all the sick to Monte Video, and bring back proper remedies. The only vessel then available was a large brig of 350 tons. Her crew had been reduced by sickness and death to eight. We took on board 16 sick, making 25 in all. It was most imprudent to have started with such a crew; but we hoped to run up to Monte Video in a week or so. The large after-cabin was fitted up as an hospital; the crew occupied the fore-cabin, while the captain, officers, and myself lived in a little house on deck. As the ship had been lying at anchor in a strong tide-way for months we could not weigh the anchors so we had to slip the cables and go to sea without them in a heavy gale, which lasted some days, and knocked up the weakly crew, and made the sick men worse. On the fourth day out our old black cook died, a few days after another man died, the mate and two of the crew had to go to hospital, and the rest were all complaining. The weather having become fine the captain and I agreed that our best course was to double reef the topsails and make the ship snug while we were able to do it, so everyone who could crawl aloft lent a hand; but we were on the best part of the day over the job. On the tenth day out another man died, and two more of the crew gave up; then we had a heavy gale, which lasted three days, but although it was hard upon us who were left on deck the ship was safe, owing to her having been made snug in the fine weather. On the 14th day out we struck soundings; all the men became suddenly worse, and one of them died. Next day we made the land at the entrance of the River Plate, the weather again fine, but almost calm. Our situation was now critical; we were obliged to keep close in to make our port, and yet should a pampero come on we could not only be unable to work the ship, but having no anchors, would be driven on shore. The men were all worse and despairing; five of them, in the last stage of the disease, might die any day, and there were only three of us left able to work, the fourth, who could not stand though he could sit, we kept at the galley fire making coffee all day long. We were completely worn out, for after having our turn at the wheel for hours, we had then either to do some needful work about the decks, or take our turn below to attend upon the sick and dying men. The disease in the last stage is in most cases so disgusting that, what with the personal attendance upon the sick, the offensiveness of the small, the trying to keep the place clean, and at the same time to keep up the spirits of the poor fellows when frightened by the death of another shipmate, sleep or rest was out of the question. Worse than all was seeing these fine men dropping off one by one, and knowing that a bucket of potatoes would save the life of every man of them, and yet that we could not get it.

Our eyes were strained all day watching for it. Three ships passed in sight, but too far off to signalize, at last one was seen astern, coming up with all standing sails set, but it was nearly calm, we thought she would never reach us. When she came within distance we got the dingy out, and I pulled alongside. The captain would not allow me on board for fear of quarantine, but he promised to report our condition to the authorities and that we begged for help. I returned on board disheartened, and we all felt very low during the next two days. On the third morning after another poor fellow died, the barometer foretold the dreaded pampero, and the sick gave up hope. After breakfast, blowing fresh, a brig was seen a-head, and as she neared us she ran up the French flag; we answered, and she immediately squared away and bore down upon us. She proved to be a man-of-war, and we hoisted the French flag. When she came within hail the officer of the deck asked if we were the vessel reported in distress; on our replying, he immediately backed his main-yard, and in a few minutes her launch was over the side, full of men and with a large anchor on it. They brought it on board and stowed it for us, and bent the cable and left some men to help us to work the ship into harbour. He then made sail, but soon after we saw him heave to again and wait for us. When we came up he asked us if we would like a tow. Our captain was unwilling to trespass further on him, but knowing that a Frenchman would be rather pleased than otherwise to oblige us, and being desirous to put the safety of the sick beyond doubt, I got him to answer "yes." Immediately the same scene was repeated, his boat came alongside with a large cable, and when it was made fast he again made sail, this time with us in tow, the weather very threatening. When within a few miles of the port the pampero burst upon us, our friend ahead out the tow rope, but we were then in a position to weather the point; and in half an hour after we were safe in Monte Video. My feelings may be imagined after the horrors of the last eight days. I cannot describe them, but I know I will remember with lively gratitude for many a day H.M. brig of war *Tzelique*, and the brave and kind gentleman who commanded her.

"After waiting two hours for the visit of the health officer the captain and I got impatient, broke pratique, and went on shore for some potatoes and oranges for the sick men—we were both fished heavily. Next morning our first visit was to the frigate *L'Africain* to thank the French admiral for his great kindness, but he told us the obligation was entirely on his part, for hadn't we given him an opportunity of helping those in distress, &c. We had every reason to be grateful, and the more so as we felt that an English man-of-war, under the same circumstances, would probably have made a claim for salvage against the ship and cargo.

"All the sick men were landed next day and taken to a house fitted up for them—five of them could hardly have lived another day. They were barely alive, and the only way we could feed them was by grating a raw potato and giving it to them with a quill. They all recovered, of course.

"After such experience I may add a few words about scurvy, a disease which, in former times, carried off thousands of seamen on long voyages. Happily it is rarely seen now, chiefly because voyages are shorter and food better, but also owing to the use of lime juice, which is an undoubted specific, although its compulsory use on board ship is much ridiculed by shipmasters, many of whom have never seen scurvy. Any green stuff, even tinned vegetables, will keep off or cure the disease, but raw potatoes or oranges are the best remedies. Nothing surprised me more than the difference in the time it took to kill the sick. They were all men in robust health when attacked, yet the progress of the disease appeared to depend entirely on their state of mind. If they became frightened, lost hope, or took to bed for want of heart, they were carried off in a few weeks, more or less, without a chance of recovery; while on the other hand, if they had no fear, and remained cheerful, they defied the disease for months. The shortest illness was between three and four weeks, that of a Norwegian who took to bed in despair the day he was attacked; the longest was between three and four months, that of the last man (Armstrong) who died. He was the first attacked, but he would never give in. Others were attacked long after him, and died, but nothing could depress his undaunted spirit. All the way up, though he was worse than any of the others, he was doing his best to cheer them, and I had great hopes of him till he sent for me to tell me he could hold out no longer, and wanted to say 'good-bye.' I did all I could to keep up hope, but it was no use, and yet the poor fellow had borne up so bravely I thought he deserved to live, and I would have given all I had in the world for a breeze of only a few hours, but it did not come, and we had to throw him overboard the same evening. One more day, and he would have been saved. I may add that I afterwards observed the same ill effects of fear when nursing men ill of yellow fever and of cholera, and how hard it is to kill a man who believes he will recover."

"My voyage back to the coast in La Florida Marquitta was hardly less exciting. She was a small schooner of but 28 tons, built for the river trade only, and quite unfit to go to sea. I bought her as a lighter for the fleet in Sea Bear's Bay, but after my purchase I was disgusted to find that I could get no one to venture to take charge of her. Being foolhardy in those days I decided to take her down myself against the remonstrances of my friends. The day after we left the barometer indicated a gale. I was in mortal funk, and had it not been for the fear of being laughed at in my turn I do believe I would have turned back, but I kept on. The gale was a very heavy one, with a mountainous sea running, but the little craft made good weather of it. Her motion was certainly lively, so much so that we could not stand, or even sit, without holding on, but she shipped no water. Being flat bottomed she was as fast to leeward as ahead when sailing by the wind, and I had a good offing, and notwithstanding much bad weather and several mishaps, I made the passage in 17 days.

I stayed on the coast about six months afterwards, but having the remedy with me, I did not lose another man. I am entirely with the editor of the *Lancet* as against Admiral Richards (see *Argus* of 29th ult.), and I am quite sure that had lime juice been served out to the sailing parties of the late Arctic Expedition, scurvy would not have attacked them, and that the doubtful story we have read of the sufferings and death of brave men on that occasion would never have been written.

Hawthorn. N. M.

A PHILADELPHIA correspondent who has recently taken up his abode in the city of brotherly love, sends us the following interesting account of Walt Whitman:—"When I first saw him he had one of his good spells on and looked better than I expected. I think his health is decidedly improving, and he himself is more sanguine about it. His *tout ensemble* is strikingly Greek, both in mould of feature and of dress—a grandly Homeric one. He dresses in perfect taste—an ample grey shirt, collar of the shirt quite open, so that the long decay beard falls on the chest. The poet's hands are finely formed, spiritual hands, withal giving you a magnetic grasp. . . . He is fond of children, and his ways with them are charming; in this respect he resembles Tennyson. Notwithstanding lameness, Mr. Whitman walks erectly, and, with the aid of a friend's arm, gets along fairly well—a quarter of a mile at a stretch. He is never tired of hearing about English friends.

A RATHER complicated case is coming on at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. A lively young boar was recently sent there by rail from Custrin, carefully shut up in a wooden cage. On the journey, however, he managed to break his prison, and devoured no less than 25 lbs. of German yeast, which happened to be in the same carriage. The condition of the misguided pig, when the yeast began to rise, may be imagined. He was quite unable to bear his suddenly-acquired greatness, and gave up the ghost in a multitude of sighs, which is quite explicable under the circumstances. But now the question is who is to pay the damage—for what? The railway company repudiates all responsibility. Is the owner of the carcass to proceed against the owner of the yeast for the loss of his boar, or is the ex-proprietor of the yeast to proceed against the owner of the pig for the loss of his merchandise? Eminent counsel held that the claim of both parties lies against the constructor of the cage; but the builder contends that the cage was never calculated to withstand the frantic efforts of a pig stung into frenzy by the temptation of 25 lbs. of yeast placed under his very nose. We, for our part, should decidedly pronounce against the company. It is clearly a question of carriage, for which there is a well-known precedent in the case of the ferryman with the wolf, the goat, and the cabbage, who so satisfactorily solved the problem of carrying antagonistic elements. With this celebrated case before us, we are not inclined to think much of German railway companies. —*Examiner*.

"BARKLEY, Sept. 1868.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. —I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLEN. —To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, 7—Aug/19/77.

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Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	No. of Masts.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Arratoon Apcar	5	c MacTavish	Brit. str.	1392	July	8 David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	14th, 3 p.m.
Atalanta	5	c Petersen	Ger. str.	785	July	7 Simonsen & Co.	Shanghai, &c.	9th inst.
Danube	3	b Clanchy	Brit. str.	560	July	2 Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	.....
Elgin	5	c Miller	Brit. str.	900	July	7 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	Mod's Slip
Emu	...	Blanco	Span. str.	222	June	3 Remedios & Co.	.....	.....
Fernow	2	b Bargon	Brit. str.	700	July	4 Chinese	.....	.....
Flutehrie	4	c Thomas	Brit. str.	1243	July	7 A. McQ. Heaton	.....	.....
Glamis Castle	5	c Greig	Brit. str.	1688	July	7 Adamson, Bell & Co.	.....	.....
Hoogly	5	c Marcelle	Foh. str.	1862	July	6 Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	To-day
Lorne	4	c McCullack	Brit. str.	1034	July	7 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	.....
Lotus	2	b McNabb	Brit. str.	1407	July	3 David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Yokohama	14th inst.
Macgregor	3	c Newell	Brit. str.	1406	July	1 Gilman & Co.	.....	.....
Pearl	2	c Munk	Brit. str.	705	July	6 Chinese	Swatow and Amoy	at daylight
Panala	5	c Beynier	Foh. str.	1735	July	3 Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	Mails
Thales	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Straits Settlements	To-day
Venloe	5	c Rhode	Brit. str.	820	May	29 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	14th, 3 p.m.
W. Cores de Vries	4	c Weber	Brit. str.	1271	July	3 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	.....
Wasli	5	b Hunter	Brit. str.	324	June	4 Bok Mok Leong	.....	.....
Wingtaze	3	c Schultze	Brit. str.	255	July	7 Landstein & Co.	.....	.....
Yesso	5	b Ashton	Brit. str.	559	July	2 Simonsen & Co.	Holhow	.....
Yunghing	4	c Gibbon	Chl. str.	661	July	7 Douglas Lapraik & Co. C. M. S. N. Co.	Coast Ports Shanghai	To-morrow
Sailing Vessels								
A. S. Davis	8	b Ford	Amer. sh.	1399	June	19 P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....	.....
Adela	2	c Battle	Brit. bge.	362	July	6 Edward Schellhass & Co.	.....	.....
Alfine	8	c Guilbert	Brit. bge.	300	July	6 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	.....
Angustur	3	k Boysen	Ger. bge.	418	July	7 Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Annie Lorway	8	c Gales	Brit. bge.	752	July	5 Order	.....	.....
Annie S. Hall	4	k Nelson	Am. 3m. sc.	455	July	6 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	.....	.....
Augusta	3	k Bernard	Ger. bge.	860	July	6 Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
B. Caldwell	1	c Peterson	Brit. bge.	482	July	6 Order	.....	.....
Beethoven	8	c Haje	Ger. bge.	340	June	25 Melchers & Co.	Keelung	.....
Belted Will	7	b Branthwaite	Brit. bge.	812	June	24 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Shanghai	Wanchai Pier
Benelutha	7	b Higgins	Brit. bge.	970	July	2 Meyer & Co.	.....	.....
Bianca Portica	4	k Tancredi	Ital. bge.	686	June	23 Landstein & Co.	.....	.....
Bonita	3	k Stehr	Ger. 3m. sc.	340	June	27 Edward Schellhass & Co.	.....	.....
Brown Brothers	2	c Goodall	Amer. sh.	1493	June	9 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Puget Sound	Cleared
Cactus O.	3	c Olivari	Ital. bge.	781	July	6 Order	.....	.....
Canton	2	c Knudsen	Slam. sh.	779	July	22 Chinese	.....	.....
Carl	3	k Thomson	Ger. bge.	415	July	1 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	.....	.....
Ceres	4	k Specht	Ger. bge.	420	July	6 Wisler & Co.	.....	.....
Charlotte Andrews	8	c Place	Brit. bge.	856	July	1 Rozario & Co.	.....	.....
Chong Soon	2	b Cheng Sang	Slam. sch.	200	April	30 Chinese	.....	.....
Chinamati	7	b McKenzie	Brit. bge.	680	May	21 Russell & Co.	London	.....
Coringa	8	c Jocelyn	Amer. bge.	777	July	5 Olyphant & Co.	.....	.....
Corinne	4	k Robertson	Brit. bge.	395	June	24 Wisler & Co.	.....	.....
Crested Wave	8	c Renoupy	Brit. bge.	345	July	1 Order	.....	.....
Daphne	7	b Arendrup	Brit. sh.	854	June	13 Meyer & Co.	Hogo	.....
Dauphine	3	k Lellonnals	Foh. bgt.	327	May	25 Simonsen & Co.	Labuan	Wanchai Pier
Edith Rose	3	k Siefken	Dut. bge.	870	July	6 Landstein & Co.	.....	.....
End	1	c Braithwaite	Brit. bge.	496	July	7 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	.....	.....
Escort	...	Waterhouse	Amer. bge.	636	July	7 Wm. Pustau & Co.	.....	.....
Evening Star	4	c Asburn	Brit. bge.	371	June	29 Wisler & Co.	.....	.....
Fleeting Star	4	c Guest	Amer. sh.	829	May	7 Olyphant & Co.	New York	.....
Formosa	8	c Hyland	Brit. bge.	915	May	29 Russell & Co.	San Francisco	.....
Fred. P. Litchfield	2	c Spalding	Amer. bge.	1082	July	1 Order	.....	.....
Friedrich Perthes	7	c Walter	Ger. bge.	480	June	4 Siemssen & Co.	Nicolajefsk	.....
Fugitive	2	c Balfour	Brit. bge.	471	July	5 Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Golia	3	b Dentzan	Slam. bge.	550	July	4 Chinese	.....	.....
Gold Hunter	8	b Freeman	Amer. sh.	1200	June	30 Meyer & Co.	.....	.....
Golden Spur	6	c Farroll	Brit. bge.	668	June	1 Bonaso Co., Limited	.....	Wanchai Pier
Grammers	2	c Hastings	Brit. sh.	1068	May	24 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	.....
Gryfe	4	c Roberts	Ger. sh.	352	July	5 Wisler & Co.	San Francisco	.....
Gustav & Marie	3	c Greig	Brit. sh.	1299	April	28 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	.....
Hannah Law	2	k Koch	Brit. bgt.	232	July	4 Landstein & Co.	Tientsin	.....
Hierophilus	3	c Hutchinsonson	Amer. sh.	1352	May	13 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	.....
Highlander	8	c Dennett	Brit. sh.	820	July	6 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	.....	.....
Iles of the South	4	k Hohlmann	Ger. bge.	417	June	24 Simonsen & Co.	.....	.....
Jacobine	2	c Moberg	Russ. sh.	1365	July	2 Order	.....	.....
Jalo	2	c Eunje	Ger. sh.	758	July	6 Deetjen & Co.	.....	.....
Johanne	8	c Hauff	Norw. sh.	886	July	1 Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Jotun	8	k Zeeth	Dut. sh.	1114	June	16 Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Kandahauer II.	7	b Hinckley	Amer. sh.	1208	June	30 Meyer & Co.	.....	.....
Leading Wind	8	b	Amer. sch.	45	Aug.	13 Insurance Coa.	.....	.....
Lottner	8	b Monkman	Brit. bge.	847	July	1 Captain	.....	.....
Lord Macaulay	4	k Schierloh	Ger. 3m. sc.	245	July	1 Edward Schellhass & Co.	.....	.....
Louisa	4	k Davidson	Ger. bge.	441	July	5 Wm. Pustau & Co.	.....	.....
Marie Louise	8	c Daves	Amer. sh.	1198	June	22 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	.....
Matchless	3	b Drumley	Brit. 3m. sc.	237	July	6 Olyphant & Co.	.....	.....
May	3	c Benson	Ger. bge.	330	July	5 Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Mikado	2	c Jewett	Amer. bge.	404	July	1 Captain	.....	.....
Morro Castle	4	c Leonard	Amer. sh.	1800	July	5 Order	.....	.....
Nimbus	4	c Uriarte	Span. sch.	803	July	3 Remedios & Co.	.....	.....
Nuevo Constante	7	b Lowe	Brit. bge.	627	June	13 Meyer & Co.	.....	.....
Oaska	3	b Lunt	Am. 3m. sc.	597	June	4 Russell & Co.	New York	Wanchai Pier
Panola	3	c Christiansen	Ger. bge.	250	July	1 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	.....	.....
Pelbo	4	k Rimington	Brit. bge.	521	July	1 Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Penrith	4	k Grafe	Ger. bge.	239	July	1 Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Piccola	7	c Schwatzer	Ger. sh.	885	June	16 Simonsen & Co.	.....	.....
Polynesia	8	b Gunn	Brit. bge.	558	June	9 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	.....
Robt. Henderson	4	b Hansen	Am. 3m. sc.	406	Feb.	28 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	.....	For Sale
Rosina	2	k Saxstoph	Slam. sh.	540	June	25 Chinese	.....	.....
Siamese Crown	4	k Jan	Foh. bgt.	287	June	28 Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
St. Anne	1	k Dudley	Brit. bge.	578	June	18 Horneo Company, Limited	.....	.....
Stanfield	3	b Hawken	Brit. sh.	662	July	7 Chin Chon Wing	.....	.....
Star of the North	1	c Steffins	Ger. bge.	460	July	4 Simonsen & Co.	.....	.....
Theresa Behn	2	b Baade	Ger. bgt.	180	July	5 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	.....	.....
Thorkild	4	k Wright	Brit. 3m. sc.	298	June	23 Borneo Company, Limited	.....	.....
Vincent Macduff	8	c Blanchard	Amer. bge.	809	July	2 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	.....	.....
Wealthy Pendleton	8	b .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WHAMPOA								
Bombay	Smith	Brit. str.	749	May	9 P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....	.....	.....
Heronimus	Blehl	Ger. bge.	425	June	21 Wisler & Co.	Chafco	.....	.....
CANTON								
Amoy	Dreves	Brit. str.	514	July	5 Simonsen & Co.	Shanghai	.....	.....

<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Anchor- age.</i>	<i>Flag.</i>	<i>Class.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>H. P.</i>	<i>Date of Arrival.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>
Hart	6 h	British	gun vessel	465	4	120	May 6	H. N. Hood
Lai Tsa	2 c	Annamite	gunboat	1200	4	.....	June 9	M. Louvres
Mesaue	6 k	British	military hospital	2561	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moorthon	6 h	British	gunboat	420	4	80	May 28	John Hope
Patino	K. D.	Spanish	transport	1200	.....	.....	Feb. 23	Rapello
Shen-chi	8 c	Chinese	gunboat	160	5	.....	July 6	J. H. Wade
Vien Emanuel	8 a	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	14	.....	.....	Commodore Watson

JUNE 30, 1877.
 MERCHANT STEAMERS.
 Europe for Shanghai
 Ling Ang Customs steamer
 Scindia for London
 Viking for Hongkong
 *Yesso
 MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.
 Barbara Taylor for Sydney
 Gaston Anger for Melbourne
 Irasu for Melbourne
 Louisa for Colonies
 Rhoda for Sydney
 Wm. Mansoll for Australia
 SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR
 JUNE 30, 1877.
 MERCHANT STEAMERS.
 Athens for London
 Cathay British
 Chienso Chinese
 Fuchysan Chinese

Gleneloch	British
Hal-chin	Chinese
Hae-ting	Chinese
Halning	British
Hanyang	British
Honan	Chinese
*Hobbs	French
Kiang-pai	Chinese
Kiang-wau	Chinese
Kiang-yuen	Chinese
Kiang-tyen	Chinese
*Menelaus	for London
Nankin	for London
Nankiao	American
Palio, Maru	American
Shanghai	British
Soochow	American
Taku	British
Toho Maru	American
Ta-yue-fung	American

* Blown left port, & arrived at H. 11.30

Ada Wiswell	American schooner
Albert Victor	for London
Alfred Hawley	British barque
Almatia	American schooner
Alma	British barque
Black Adder	British ship
Emulation	British barque
Fitzroy	for London
Flying Scud	British schooner
Forward Ho	for London
H. Bromer	German schooner
Helshong	British barque
John Milton	British ship
John Nicholson	British ship
John W. Tower	American schooner
Rachel	British schooner
Strathedin	for New York
Thermopsis	for London
MEN-OF-WAR.	
Kestrel	H. M. gunboat
La Clapherette	French torpedo
Sokol	Russian gunboat

Highst. Le
Cath. O

Butcher Meat.		
Bacon, English, . . .	lb.	450
" " " " "	"	300
" " " " "	"	160
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, .	coy.	160
Beef Corned, . . .	catty	150
" " " " "	"	150
" " " " "	"	100
" " " " "	"	160
Bullocks' Brains, . . .	per set	60
" " " " "	"	275
" " " " "	"	320
" " " " "	"	600
" " " " "	"	150
" " " " "	"	110
" " " " "	"	50
" " " " "	"	60
" " " " "	"	100
" " " " "	"	80
" " " " "	"	50
Calves' Head and Feet, set	catty	600
Hams, American, . . .	lb.	300
" " " " "	"	180
" " " " "	"	360
Mutton Chop, . . .	"	180
" " " " "	"	190
" " " " "	"	140
" " " " "	"	130
Pigs' Chitlings, . . .	catty	60
" " " " "	"	100
" " " " "	"	110
" " " " "	"	90
" " " " "	"	60
" " " " "	"	80
" " " " "	lb.	100
Pork, Chop, . . .	catty	160
" " " " "	"	130
" " " " "	"	160
" " " " "	"	110
Sheep's Head, and Feet, set	"	340
" " " " "	"	50
" " " " "	"	80
Sucking Pig, . . .	"	1750
Veal, . . .	catty	140
Poultry.		
Capon, . . .	catty	260
Ducks, . . .	catty	140
Eggs, Hen, . . .	doz.	100
" " " " "	"	100
" " " " "	"	120
" " " " "	"	180
Geese, . . .	"	120
Partridges, . . .	each	300
Pheasants, Canton, . . .	pair	\$1.60
Pigeons, . . .	each	150
Quail, . . .	"	140
Rabbits, . . .	"	600
Turkeys, Cook, . . .	catty	700
" " " " "	"	500
Fish.		
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred		350
Bream, . . .	catty	90
Codfish, Salt, . . .	lb.	160
Crabs, . . .	catty	300
Cuttle Fish, . . .	"	110
Dace, . . .	"	80
Dog Fish, . . .	"	60
Eels, Congor, . . .	"	100
" " " " "	"	140
File Fish, . . .	"	90
Fresh Fish, Large, . . .	"	110
" " " " "	"	80
" " " " "	"	140
" " " " "	"	240
" " " " "	"	100
" " " " "	box	\$1.00
" " " " "	catty	90
" " " " "	"	120
" " " " "	"	140
" " " " "	"	70
" " " " "	"	120
" " " " "	"	80
" " " " "	"	120
" " " " "	"	180
" " " " "	"	90
" " " " "	"	180
" " " " "	"	120
" " " " "	"	200
" " " " "	"	70
" " " " "	"	110
" " " " "	"	90
" " " " "	"	110
" " " " "	"	120
" " " " "	"	140
" " " " "	"	180
" " " " "	"	90
" " " " "	"	180
" " " " "	"	120
" " " " "	"	180
" " " " "	"	90
" " " " "	"	180
" " " " "	"	120
" " " " "	"	400
" " " " "	"	350
Vegetables.		
Asparagus, . . .	tin	450
Bamboo Shoots, . . .	catty	80
Beans, sprout, . . .	"	30
" " " " "	"	70
" " " " "	"	50
" " " " "	"	30
" " " " "	"	80
" " " " "	"	20
" " " " "	"	30
" " " " "	"	100
" " " " "	"	30
" " " " "	"	80
" " " " "	"	25

Carrots, Fresh, English	catty	40	30
Celery, Chinese, . . .	catty	30	—
Celery, English, . . .	"	20	—
Cucumbers, . . .	"	100	—
Chilies, Dried, . . .	"	100	—
" Mixed, . . .	"	30	—
" Red, . . .	"	50	—
Indian Corn, . . .	each	20	—
"Gorse Stuff, English, . .	catty	40	30
Egg Plant, . . .	"	30	20
Garlic, (bulb) dried, . .	"	40	30
Ginger, . . .	"	30	20
Greens, White, . . .	"	10	—
" Winter course, . . .	"	20	15
"Horse Radish," S'hal, . .	"	300	250
Lettuce, Chinese, . . .	"	30	20
" English, . . .	head	10	—
Mint, . . .	bunch	15	10
Mushroom, dried, . . .	catty	750	650
Okra, . . .	"	40	—
Onions, Bombay, . . .	"	60	50
" Green, . . .	"	30	20
Parley, Chinese, . . .	"	80	60
" English, . . .	bunch	10	5
Potatoes, Macao, . . .	catty	30	20
" Californian, . . .	"	30	25
" Sweet, . . .	"	12	10
Pumpkins, . . .	"	20	15
Radishes, Puntl, . . .	doz.	60	—
Scallions, . . .	catty	25	20
Shalots, . . .	"	35	30
Sesamum, . . .	"	120	100
Spinach, . . .	"	30	20
" Common, . . .	"	25	20
Squash, bottle, . . .	"	30	—
Taro (U Tau), . . .	"	30	—
Tomatoes, . . .	"	60	50
Turnips, Salt, . . .	"	20	15
" Chinese, . . .	catty	15	10
Vegetable Marrow, . . .	"	20	—
Water Lily Roots, . . .	"	60	50
Water Cress, . . .	bunch	20	10
Yams, . . .	catty	20	15
Fruits.			
Alenrites, . . .	catty	60	50
Apples, Rose, . . .	"	70	50
" Californian, . . .	"	250	—
Bananas, fragrant Puntl, . .	"	80	25
Carrambola, . . .	"	200	—
Chestnuts, old, . . .	"	120	—
Cocoanuts, . . .	each	60	50
Quinzants, . . .	bottle	400	350
" . . .	lb.	200	160
Dates, . . .	bottle	500	400
Figs, Dried, . . .	"	500	400
Ground Nuts, . . .	catty	40	30
Lemons, . . .	"	150	140
" Green, . . .	"	100	90
Liches, Dried, . . .	"	200	180
" Green, . . .	"	60	50
Loong Ngan, Dried, . . .	"	500	400
Mangoes, Manila, . . .	each	60	—
" Anam, . . .	"	50	—
" Canton, green, catty	"	60	—
" Puntl, ripe, . . .	"	90	—
Mangosteens, . . .	each	15	—
Musk Melons, . . .	"	30	—
Olives, green, Puntl, . . .	catty	60	—
Oranges, (Coolie) Chang, . .	"	150	120
" (Mand.) coolie, . . .	"	200	—
Papaw, . . .	"	150	130
Peaches, Sweet, . . .	"	100	80
" Beaked, . . .	"	160	—
" Hami, . . .	"	100	—
Pears, Nanking, . . .	"	300	—
" Puntl, . . .	"	70	50
Pine-apples, Puntl, . . .	each	40	30
Plantains, common, . . .	catty	30	20
" fragrant, . . .	"	40	30
Plums, Dark-red, . . .	"	50	40
" Yellow, . . .	"	40	30
" Green, . . .	"	40	30
Prunes, Dried, . . .	bottle	800	250
Raisins, Muscatel, . . .	bottle	750	600
" . . .	lb.	200	160
Salisbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty	"	70	50
Sugar Cane, . . .	stick	50	30
Starfruits, . . .	catty	60	50
Tamarinds, . . .	"	110	100
Water Okra, Canton, . . .	"	60	50
Water Melon, . . .	"	30	—
Whampee, . . .	"	100	—
Miscellaneous.			
Allspice, Chinese, . . .	bottle	200	—
" English, . . .	"	750	500
Anise, . . .	picul	1600	1500
Barley, . . .	picul	1500	1400
Butter, . . .	lb.	600	500
Candied Orange Peel, . . .	bottle	750	700
" Lemon, . . .	"	750	700
Capers, . . .	"	250	220
Charcoal, . . .	picul	1080	1000
Cheese, American, . . .	lb.	400	350
Cinnamon, . . .	catty	300	250
Citron, . . .	"	160	150
Cloves, . . .	"	700	500
Cocoanut Oil, . . .	bottle	180	150
Coffee, . . .	lb.	250	200
Flour, . . .	bottle	500	250
Gumwood, . . .	picul	400	350
" . . .	"	—	—
Hour, . . .	catty	40	30
Ham, . . .	picul	3000	2750
Ingles, . . .	pkgs.	750	—
Kamp Oil, . . .	catty	90	80
Macaroni, . . .	box	125	1000
Maize, . . .	catty	750	—
Mango Chutney, . . .	bottle	500	300
Mustard, . . .	"	180	160
W. QUINCEZ, Acting Inspector of Markets.			
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